

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
AT
HOLT, BROWN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING: 10 CENTS PER LINE PER WEEK.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

1 square 1 day	1 00
do 2 days	2 00
do 3 days	3 00
do 4 days	4 00
do 5 days	5 00
do 6 days	6 00
do 7 days	7 00
do 8 days	8 00
do 9 days	9 00
do 10 days	10 00
do 11 days	11 00
do 12 days	12 00
do 13 days	13 00
do 14 days	14 00
do 15 days	15 00
do 16 days	16 00
do 17 days	17 00
do 18 days	18 00
do 19 days	19 00
do 20 days	20 00
do 21 days	21 00
do 22 days	22 00
do 23 days	23 00
do 24 days	24 00
do 25 days	25 00
do 26 days	26 00
do 27 days	27 00
do 28 days	28 00
do 29 days	29 00
do 30 days	30 00
do 31 days	31 00
do 32 days	32 00
do 33 days	33 00
do 34 days	34 00
do 35 days	35 00
do 36 days	36 00
do 37 days	37 00
do 38 days	38 00
do 39 days	39 00
do 40 days	40 00
do 41 days	41 00
do 42 days	42 00
do 43 days	43 00
do 44 days	44 00
do 45 days	45 00
do 46 days	46 00
do 47 days	47 00
do 48 days	48 00
do 49 days	49 00
do 50 days	50 00
do 51 days	51 00
do 52 days	52 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
NOAH NEWELL.
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Deane's Hat Store
Block, first door south of the Baptist Church.

J. M. B. JOHNSON.
Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap24dwit

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. If
J. KNOWLTON. (Jed) J. A. JACKSON. ap24dwit

JOHN WINANS.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap24dwit

WILLARD MEIRILL.
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-
sioner. Office opposite the Baptist Church, ap24dwit

ELDRIDGE & FRASE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers
Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. E. FRASE. ap24dwit

T. M. ATERION.
Counselor and Attorney at Law. Collecting Agent, Ac.
Office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, Janesville, Wis. ap24dwit

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street
depot. ap24dwit

SANFORD A. HUDSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Kimble
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap24dwit

H. A. PATTERSON.
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-
can Express Office. ap24dwit

J. M. DAY.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office to May's
Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-
waukee streets. ap24dwit

I. O. O. P.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 11, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evening of each week. ap24dwit

BERNETT, CASSIDAY & OHNS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Loan Money. ap24dwit

W. ROBINSON.
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
contracts, estimates, etc., etc., furnished on short
notice. Office in Lappin's block. ap24dwit

NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Smith & Bennett, Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash
prices. ap24dwit

BOOTS & SHOES.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
FRESH GOODS
Just Received.

I wish to inform my numerous patrons and the public
that I have just received from the eastern
markets with a large and well selected stock of
all the latest styles and excellence of workman-
ship.

BOOTS & SHOES.
which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-
ship.

CANNOT BE BEAT.
Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, Of, Knit, Patent, Slaughter and
French Kid.

BROGANS,
at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$2.00.

Men's Pat. Buff, Laiding, Olive, Of and Goat
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

OXFORD TIES,
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Pat. Buff, Of, Of and 1 Grade
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Seved and Pegged Congress.
from \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Ladies' English Laiding, Gung, Silk, Gora, Heel, Gung,
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

SIDE LAKE HEEL.
only 80¢ each.

LADIES' KID CONO HEEL.
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Of, Kid, Gora, Of, Buff and Cloth

BOOTEES,
from 75 cents to \$1.75.

Ladies' Kid, Laiding, Carpet and Tulle

SLEPPERS,
at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,
a great variety and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying directly for cash and of
heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for
less money

than any other concern dare do. I am not gaudy,
but telling a plain simple truth. I have shown in store
a good proof.

THE OLD SHOP
UNDER
A New Administration.

THE firm of Heimling & Thomas having been dis-
solved, the subscriber will continue the business at
the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP
the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment
in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes
to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,
which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

Superior Character
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,
and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.
Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom heretofore

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths

CROCKERY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Black Silks,

Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced
Figured Silks,

all colors and qualities.
POUR SOIS.

BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,
Check Mohairs, Challies, Lawns,

and every thing else in the
DRESS GOODS LINE

to please the most fastidious, and at prices that
DEFT COMPETITION.

LADIES CLOTHS,
all colors, qualities and prices.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHDIES,
LACE POINTS.

Shawls, &c., &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES,

at astonishing low prices.
Joekies, Shakers, Ribbons,

Parasols, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.
Just received.

SOIL CLOTHS,
all widths.

CROCKERY,
by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold

at the
Lowest Possible Prices

for cash. Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call.
ap24dwit J. K. DENNISTON.

NEW GOODS!
—AT—

WHEELLOCK'S
JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.
consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,
the best in the New York market, and latest styles.

Full stock of
CHINA CHINA, COLORED WARE, C. W. WARE, EMBROID WARE,

PAINTED WARE, YELLOW AND BROWN WARE, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,
Fancy and Plain, in accordance to wish from A. Jagers

assortment of
GLASSWARE,

Pressed and Out, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of
Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.
HAND LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,
something new, also,

good shades.
LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Fine assortment of
Looking Glasses,

TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CRUETS, TABLE
OUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HAND-

LES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND
SPOONS, RUBBER BUTTONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and
Manufacturers only, and sold

At a Cheap.
Call and see if these things are not so, at

WHEELLOCK'S.
Main Street, Janesville, Wis. ap24dwit

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
N. SWAGER.

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville
to his new and complete stock of furniture, to his increas-

ed facilities for manufacturing
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE

which he will sell at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself
he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which

embraces everything suited for household use, and
which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest

styles and superior quality.
Call on, or call and see and trimmings in every variety

of style constantly on hand.
Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

WAR CLAIMS.
THE undersigned is prepared to collect all War

DAILY GAZETTE.

The Dangers of Battle.

There is a vague popular apprehension
that to go to war is to be, almost necessarily,

killed in battle, or maimed for life by
shot or shell. It is true that war is a haz-

ardous game, the sole aim of which is the
destruction of life; and a man must accept

of that fact with a manly spirit in entering up-
on his career as a soldier. Yet it is also

true, as the history of all campaigns most
fully proves, that death or wounds in battle

are not the great perils of a soldier. He is
in far more danger in morals and in body,

from vice and from diseases incident to
camp life, than from the weapons of death

in the enemy's hands.
The sanitary commission, published a re-

port recently, on the comparative mortality
among soldiers from disease and from

wounds received in battle, and it is very sur-
prising. It states that "the statistics of

war clearly reveal the fact that a much larger
number of soldiers die from disease

resulting from unfavorable hygienic circum-
stances than from wounds inflicted in bat-

tle." And many instances are given in
English and French military history to

prove it. Sir David Brewster mentions
that "the Ninety-second regiment lost more

officers and men in four months from the
climate of Jamaica than by the hand of the

enemy, in an active war of twenty-two
years, in the progress of which it was twen-

ty-six times in battle." The whole number
of officers and men sent to the east by the

French during the period of two years (Crim-
ean war) was 309,268. Of this number,

200,000 were under treatment at the ambu-
lances and hospitals, viz: 50,000 for wounds

and 150,000 for diseases. Scarcely an intelli-
gent investigator writes: "The losses

occasioned by the most murderous battles
do not equal one-fourth of the total losses

to which an army is ordinarily subjected." In
the large French army of 309,268 sent to

the Crimea, as before stated, there were
69,229 deaths. Of these, only 7,500 were

killed on the battle-field, or not afterwards
heard from. Thus there were eight deaths

from other causes in this ratio of one world-
renowned French army, where there was

one death in battle.
We remind the public of these facts, not

to give them the idea that war is not a dan-
gerous and bloody business, but to assure

them that its perils in battle are greatly ex-
aggerated, its chief dangers, but imperfectly

understood, and that the citizen going to
war has his life and bodily health in his

own hands to a very great extent. He is
in three times as much danger from his own

impudence or his commanding officers
neglect as he is from the murderous engines

of the enemy. Four conscript friends will
bear these facts in mind, and give good

care to cleanliness and diet, observing such
intelligent instructions on the subject as

are now accessible to all, their chances of
escape from all injury, and of safe return

home after an honorable service, will greatly
exceed the risks of their death or wound-

ing in battle.—N. Y. Times.

REVIEWS.
The most miserable pettifoggery in the

world is that of a man in the court of his
own conscience.

Love, justice and fortune are said to have
no eyes; but all three make us mortals

open our pretty wide sometimes.
Keep a list of your sins, and let the sin

of unbelief be set down as the first and
worst of all.

A man complained to his physician that
he stuffed his nose with drugs that he was

sick a long time after he got well.
"Well, Dick," said a doctor to a polite

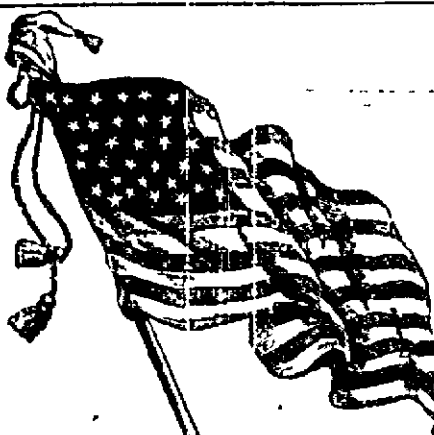
The Rochester
BOOT & SHOE STORE!

PREPARE TO TRAVEL
LET ALL THE PEOPLE

Adolph Oshwaldt,
No. 100, Lake Street, Chicago,

PREMIUM V. J. Baker and Hair Jewelry, manufac-
tured all kinds of

HAIR JEWELRY, BROOCHES,
NECKLACES, EAR DROPS, PINS,



Forever float that standard free!
Wherever the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Waterville, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal citizens of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal authorities in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and law enforced and respected, are invited to attend and vote. The following are the names of the candidates for delegates to this convention: Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

A New Call for Men.

The Adjutant General of this State gives notice of a call from the general government upon this state for FIVE THOUSAND AND NINE HUNDRED men to fill up the old regiments. We had previously understood the number to be 3000. This will add about thirty to the quota of this city above the number previously estimated.

Shall there be a Draft in Janesville?

The quota required from this city is not yet full. According to a calculation made at the war meeting last night the number yet to be raised in this city was 59. Others figure the number much higher. To this is to be added the additional quota to fill the old regiments, of which we have notice from the adjutant general, to-day, which would make the number 89, or thereabouts. The enlistments, to-day, from this city number but nine, which would reduce this figure to 80. We are satisfied that this is considerably below the mark, and that our real quota yet to be raised in this city is over one hundred.

Considering the slow progress of enlistments, and that we have but three more days in which to work, there will certainly be a draft here unless some new means can be used. We submit the question to the people, shall we have a draft or not? It might be prevented by a united and hearty effort, but without it we must submit to that which so much effort has been made to avoid.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in its account of the battle of Cedar Mountain, has the following allusion to the Third Wisconsin:

Third Wisconsin—Lieut. Col. Crane and Captain O'Brien are killed. Major Scott is seriously wounded. Two officers are missing. This regiment went into action with 11 officers and 325 men.

It was in the hottest of the battle. Lieut. Col. Crane was shot three times. Either of the wounds would probably have been fatal. This does not read much like the Times' account of the conduct of the Wisconsin Third.

The soldier who writes us a letter from Suffolk, Va., and gives so decisive an opinion in favor of destroying the cause of the rebellion—slavery—is no "abolition fanatic," but a democrat who has got his eyes open by his experience with secessionism as it is. Remember that the restoration of the Union "as it was," would place all these rebels back in the rank of citizens, their crimes pardoned, and the arch leaders like Davis would be restored to their seats in congress. The soldier is right—there can be no indemnity for the past or security for the future without confiscation and emancipation.

Governor Randall Coming Home.—New York papers state that the President has appointed R. M. Blatchford, of New York, to be minister resident at Rome, vice Alexander W. Randall, late governor of Wisconsin, who has been recalled at his own request, with a view to his entering the military service of the United States.

A Business War.—Col. Wilcox, who has just returned from a Richmond prison, told the people in Washington that thus far this "had been a business war," that it had been mere blood energy on the part of the people and plundering by contractors.

There is a patriot in Kenosha who thinks he would shoulder his musket and go to the wars—if he could go with a "nice horse and buggy."

Col. Corcoran.—There was an immense demonstration in Washington on the return of Col. Corcoran. His old regiment, the 69th, was there, and when it came on the ground the enthusiasm was perfectly unobscured; but when Corcoran himself appeared on the stage, the cheering and excitement were beyond all bounds. He is to go to New York with his regiment, where another great ovation awaits him.

There was a war meeting last evening at the court room.
The ward committees, to get subscriptions to the city \$40 bounty fund, reported.
A. A. Jackson reported separately for the first ward, \$603
A pair of boots and three books. 250
S. C. Burdham, for second ward, 250
Mr. Fredendall, for third ward, 400
J. M. Haselton, for fourth ward, 432
That J. B. Cassoday offered to give \$25 if any one would take \$50 of his county scrip. Whole amount, \$1,685
Almon Calkins reported in addition from the third ward, that Mr. Eaton, a poor man, had paid \$3 in money.
The following telegram from Gov. Salomon was read:

MADISON, Aug. 18, 1862.

To J. B. Doe:

U. S. Regulars cannot be credited to the counties.
A. A. Jackson, made report of what he had found in the Adjutant General's office in Madison on Saturday, as to the number of men the city and town of Janesville had furnished. He stated that the town and city would be taken together in furnishing men, as there had been no distinction made between them. He reported as follows:

2d regiment,	54
3th "	59
4th "	1
8th " Capt. Britton's Co.,	45
14th "	115
17th "	19
Total,	290

He had estimated the quota for the town and city as follows:

City,	428
Town,	48
Furnished in old regiments,	290
Enlisted under last call,	3343
Enlisted in other regiments,	69
Total,	59

He stated that the number furnished by each town had not been compiled for the following regiments—1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th infantry, 1st, 2d and 3d cavalry, and the batteries.

Messrs. James Sutherland and J. M. Sutherland of the ward committees, thought that the town and city would have to furnish at least 75 men, and that we ought to make our calculations accordingly.

A German (the secretary did not get his name) came forward and said he would give \$5 from his hard earnings to any person who would volunteer in any of the old regiments.

Dr. Malony made a clear and eloquent speech.

A vote of thanks was voted to him for the same.

The Doctor stated to the meeting that he should volunteer as a physician.

J. M. Haselton sold the boots and books contributed from the 1st ward. The boots sold first time to H. S. Conger for \$10. Mr. Conger then gave them to the war fund, and they were resold to him for \$5. They were again returned for sale, and Wm. B. Strong gave for them, \$5, and offered them to the first man who would enlist in Harlow's battery.

The books sold for \$2.75.

On motion of Wm. B. Strong, it was resolved that a treasurer be appointed to collect \$40 bounty funds and pay them out. Mr. Strong was appointed.

Mr. Conger suggested that there should be some expression of the people as to those men who, possessing property, refused to take county scrip or subscribe for the city bounty.

To carry out such suggestion, J. M. May introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ward committees report at the next meeting the names of those citizens of this city who are assessed \$1,000 or over, and yet refuse to subscribe to the war bounty fund.

Adopted.

Meeting adjourned till to-night.

O. J. DEARBORN, Pres.

A. W. P. RICHARD, Secy.

A Soldier's Opinion.

CAMP ANTHEM, Suffolk, Aug. 10.

Our government is about to do something, I trust, to quell this rebellion. With pro-slavery views they could not nor would not do anything to remove the cause of this war. The administration, as well as some of the leading and representative men of the several states, have been so beset with the constitutional right of property in man that it has become problematical in the minds of many good military men whether we can succeed in restoring the Union. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Too long has the government been administering opiates to the people for the purpose of lulling their apprehensions whenever we have met with defeat. Just now, however, they seem to recognize the dreadful fact that war is abroad in the land. Wherefore, because many have been so delightfully circumstanced heretofore, sitting beneath the shade of their own vine and fig tree, it was a very easy matter for them to prate about radicalism, to "curse the war and damn a nigger," while thousands of the youth of our land were fighting, and toiling in trenches and swamps, with the torrid rays of a Virginia sun pouring down on their fatigued and worn-out organizations. "The hand of retributive justice will yet fall heavily upon the heads of such men. Their course has been suicidal, and was lacking all those essential qualities which should characterize a people in an exigency like the present. Liberty, equity and justice have been forgotten, until now, after having filled their coffers, and finding themselves called upon to shoulder the musket, they awake, they start, and are frequently heard saying, "well, I guess it will be a good plan to hire the niggers to dig the trenches and do the drudgery, but if the government allows them to fight I will not enlist; it is unconstitutional; they are not citizens; give us

the constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Just as though any nation ever did or ever could reconstruct on its original basis after passing through such a revolution as this. Nature gives such trash the lie. If we go out here on any of these plantations and ask the slaves where their masters are, they will almost invariably say, "O, massa he's gone to de war." "Where is the overseer of this plantation?" "He's a colored man, and lives out dar in massa's house." "Who sowed all this grain, and planted this cotton and tobacco, and these large fields of corn, too?" "O, we's done it—we's done a right smart of work since massa leave." And yet we are told we must not touch it under penalty of being sent to the Rip Raps. If asked if they are willing to fight, they will say "yes, if dey give us a right smart chance den I reckon we's get our free papers, and our children." Many of them are intelligent, and can read and write, and are quite well posted upon everything except politics. In fact, they are a tough, hardy race of people, capable of discipline, and of fighting as desperate battles as the Moors or Algerines, unless, indeed, every precedent in the past proves a failure in our cause.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 18.

Owing to the presence of a large body of rebels in Jackson county, Mo., and that neighborhood, and a threatened attack on Kansas City, the provost marshal of this city, under orders from headquarters of the department of Kansas, has ordered citizens en masse to enroll and arm themselves for military duty. Any one failing to do so will be arrested. Business is mostly suspended, and it is thought there will be a general compliance with the order.

The federal troops lately composing the Indian expedition, with the exception of three Indian regiments, are supposed to be at Fort Scott, or marching north thence.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.

Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerrillas, who exhibit great activity. Names of places and numbers of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. There is considerable excitement in this city from these rumors.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.

Fifty guerrillas from Meade county, on their way to join Morgan, were attacked Saturday near Mammoth Cave by 34 home guards. One captain was killed, and all the guerrillas captured. Gen. Nelson is here. The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.

We learn by a courier that a force of rebel cavalry, perhaps 3000, made their appearance to-day at Richmond, twenty miles from here. They are supposed to be the advance of a large force at Jordan and Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.

Reliable and trustworthy intelligence has reached here, showing that the long threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the state at several points. Somerset is captured and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green.

Kirby Smith, with 15,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation; and advance forces of his command have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello.

The former point threatens our communication seriously. Gen. Morgan has retired part of his force to Bathurst, and is in the place, and asks for reinforcements. Morgan is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and has driven off the hands at work on a tunnel, and broken the hand cars. Forrest and Stearns are expected to join him.

It is feared they will cut off Gen. Morgan's train for Cumberland Gap, and gain his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott county, Tenn. Two hundred rebel cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advance guard of the enemy. The crisis is truly alarming and Gen. Morton is putting forth all his energies to meet it.

Two regiments have been sent to-day, and at least seven are expected to leave to-morrow. They will go amply prepared in all but discipline, for any conflict.

Gen. T. A. Morris, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment; Gen. Lew. Wallace will command another. Others will be under the command of Generals Dupont, Reynolds and Love, and Lieut. Col. King, of the 19th regulars.

LATER.

Gen. Kirby Smith has taken London in the rear of Gen. Morgan, and will doubtless attack him in front and rear. Gen. Buell is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious situation. Communication is cut off between Kentucky and Nashville. Bridges on the Edgfield road were burned last night.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MADISON, Aug. 19.

An order is issued, to-day, that the Governor is advised by the War Department that five thousand nine hundred men are wanted to fill the old regiments, and that if they are not full by the first of September, a special draft will be levied for that purpose in counties which have not filled their quota under former calls.

A. GAYLORD, A. G.

New York, Aug. 19.

There was recently a village named Donaldsonville, formerly the capital of Louisiana, on the Mississippi, 82 miles above New Orleans. Having become infested with rebel guerrillas, who made a business of firing upon Union boats, even on transports filled with sick and wounded, the captain of the ship-of-war Brooklyn, on the 14th inst., sent word to have the women and children removed, and the village of Donaldsonville was obliterated by fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

The demonstration, to-night, in honor of the returned prisoners, was very enthusiastic. Hon. Alfred Bly first spoke, followed by Col. Corcoran and Wilcox. The latter said he believed the rebellion is greater now than six months ago, and gave his views to show that so far from the resources of the enemy being less, they are greater than when everything was lying around loose, but the rebels have organized and systematized their plans. We must rise and put down this rebellion or it will put us down. He was followed by Lt. Col. Bowman and others.

Additional foreign news has been received by the Europa. It is stated that Slidell had an interview with Emperor Napoleon, upon whom he urged the recognition

of the southern confederacy. Napoleon is said to have admitted the cogency of the arguments held forth by Slidell in favor of such a course, but said that the greatest barrier to the south had been the objections of England.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Sheffield, again advocated no interference in American affairs.

Mr. Roebuck, made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view to that of Lord Palmerston, and urged the claims of the confederates to be such as entitled them to recognition by England.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had demanded the recognition of the southern confederacy. It is said that England refused the demand, but France had not yet replied.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull on Saturday.

New York, Aug. 19.

The Tribune's letter says that Harrison's Landing was evacuated without a struggle, without a blow, without even the loss of a single man. The immense army of the Potomac, officers, men and baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing, leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to strike tents, provide six days' rations, and be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the siege guns were removed from the front and simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night.

Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time we were generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contrabands. All the cavalry that remained before the final departure of the land forces acted as pickets and a strong rear guard of infantry and artillery was placed to protect the baggage trains. The sick and wounded who remained at the different hospitals were placed on board the regular steamboats belonging to the sanitary commission at the long wharf, and were among the first to move out into the stream. Contrabands were shipped on schooners, barges, pontoons and boats. Gen. McClellan and most of his staff went by land.

New York, Aug. 18.

From an official report by Col. John S. Clark, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Banks, it is shown that the total forces of the rebels engaged in the recent battle near Cedar Mountain was 24,913.

New York, Aug. 19.

A Baton Rouge letter in the Times says, among the officers killed were Lieuts. Latham, Wood, and Sealey; Lt. Col. Keith, Major Hayes, Capts. Campbell, Grimley, and Keller, and Lieut. Bryan, wounded, of the Indiana regiments. Capts. Soule and Bacon, Lieuts. Howell, Forsell and Hussey wounded of the 4th Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

Special to Times.—The Times of this morning says, of the various reports of the army of the Potomac, the explanation is simply that McClellan stayed till the last, and that the government kept giving prominence to his location, while permitting nothing to be said about that of his army. Apprehensions begin to be expressed that the rebels, finding it impossible to pursue McClellan for want of transportation, will suddenly concentrate, by means of their arms, on Pope's front at Gordonsville, and make a desperate effort to overthrow him before support can now reach him.

No fears are expressed of danger from such a plan, but the probability of its being attempted causes the expectation of a speedy renewal of active war beyond the capital.

It is stated that at the rate the rebel forces are now moving forward to their destination, 60,000 reinforcements could be given Pope and McClellan within the week.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 19.

Additional by steamer.—The Confederate steamers Merrimac and 90 both succeeded in escaping from the Tacorora. Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady.

It is stated that Garibaldi refused to obey Victor Emmanuel's proclamation. It is also stated that he held a council of war on the 4th, at which it was determined to march to Rome notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin. The enthusiasm for Garibaldi, was tremendous, and it was reported that he would soon be at the head of fifty thousand men.

The Times says: We learn that Colonel Charles P. Stone, U. S. A., and brigadier general of volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and is stopping with his family in this city. It is not being certain whether Gen. Stone was or was not guilty when in prison, his discharge, untold, throws a fearful burden of responsibility upon the government.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.

A dispatch from Gen. Kelley, at Cumberland, says that his pickets were fired on at the Romney road yesterday afternoon, and one man mortally wounded. A force sent in pursuit overtook a party of bushwhackers near North River Mills, attacked them, and killed the notorious guerrilla Bob Edwards. The rest escaped.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 19.

An interruption of the Nova Scotia line prevented the transmission of all the Europe's news last night. The Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th. The U. S. steamer Tuscarora arrived at Kingston on the 9th. The Times, of Saturday, has an editorial expatiating on the diminutive paper currency in America. In another article it reviews the conduct of America in regard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to their full extent, but says Lord Palmerston is perfectly right in insisting a claim which it may be hereafter the interest of his own country to enforce.

MEMPHIS, August 16.

The Granada Appeal of the 13th, states that the federals took possession of Bayou St. John, on Monday the 11th inst., seizing all the private and military stores, and capturing a guerrilla there. Also that the rebels have been reinforced in Arkansas, that their numbers there have been increased, and that Gen. Holmes has assumed command of that state. The Appeal contains a long editorial in which it says the sooner we cease to look for foreign aid or European interference the better for all concerned. The writer also designates Vallandigham, Wood, Pierce and Seymour of Connecticut, and some half dozen other prominent men, as the only true friends the south can count upon in the north.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 18.

Brig. Gen. Leno has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety of this place certain. The gunboat Werner is also

here, which can do valuable service in case of attack. Some of Quantrell's general orders have been found near here. They ask all persons wishing to escape being drafted into the federal army, to join his corps, where they will find arms and ammunition to operate against the federal troops at every possible point. They also state that every man liable to be drafted into the U. S. army, who is found going to a federal military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabouts of southern men, shall be shot, wherever found; also any one known to have paid money to the federal government to exempt him from military duty, is liable to have his chattel property taken for the use of the southern army. These orders emanated from the commander of forces recognized as regular soldiers by the rebel secretary of war.

New York, Aug. 19.

Receipts of flour 1,352 barrels; market dull and drooping—4,905,05 super state, 5,250,35 extra state, 4,905,05 super western, 5,250,40 common to medium extra western, 5,455,55 common to good shipping brands extra Ohio.

Receipts of wheat 78,971 bushels; market dull and prices slightly favor buyers 1,124,20 Chicago spring, 1,171,23 Milwaukee club.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

To Canada.

A BIRD OF THE SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Where are you going, soldier, With banner, gun and sword? We're marching south to Canada, To battle for the Lord! What captain leads your army? The rebel master! The Mighty One of Israel, His name is Lord of Hosts. "To Canada, to Canada," The Lord has led us forth, To blow before the heathen walls The trumpets of the North!

What flag is that you carry Above the sea and shore? The same our grandfathers lifted up— The same our fathers bore. "To Canada, to Canada," The Lord has led us forth, To blow before the heathen walls The trumpets of the North!

What troop is this that follows, All armed with picks and spades? These are the worthy bondsmen— The four-hundred thousand! They'll pile up rebel's breastworks, They'll sweep out rebel's groves; With will they'll beat the drum, And march them off for slaves! To Canada, to Canada! The Lord has led us forth, To strike upon the captive's chains The hammers of the North!

What song is that you sing? The song that Israel sang When Moses led the mighty choir, And Miriam's maidens rung! To Canada, to Canada! The rebel master's cry— "To Canada, to Canada!" The people's voice replied. To Canada, to Canada! The Lord has led us forth, To strike upon the captive's chains The hammers of the North!

When Canada's locks are scattered, And all her walls lie flat, What follows next to order? The Lord will see to that! We'll break the tyrant's empire— We'll break the people's chains— When half the world is free! To Canada, to Canada! The Lord has led us forth, To strike upon the captive's chains The hammers of the North!

ANSWERING HUGHES' EUROPEAN MISSION.—Archbishop Hughes has returned to New York with increased claims to the esteem and gratitude of the American people. He has discharged his duty to the country while abroad, in a manner that has not only proven highly serviceable to it, but that marks the firmness of his character and his unswerving patriotism. Nothing could be more opportune or beneficial to the Union cause than the speeches recently delivered by him in Dublin and Cork. While they cannot but produce a great impression upon the Catholic population of Europe, they will unite that of Ireland to a man in opposition to any attempt at interference with us by England. They place fairly and squarely before the latter the hazards which it will have to encounter in case it should ever resolve to take so desperate and ill considered a step.

It is for this reason that the English Tory journals, which have distinguished themselves by their ardent advocacy of southern interests, are so furious at the outspoken boldness of the Archbishop's sentiments. They have had bitter experience of the weight that attaches in political controversies to the opinions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The latter are slow to put themselves forward in this way, but when they do their example and advice exercise a tremendous influence amongst their own persuasion. Were a war to break out between this country and England to-morrow, we will venture to say that not a single Irishman could be prevailed upon to enlist in the English service. Here, on the contrary, every Irishman would spring to arms, glad to have the opportunity of paying back the old scores that his forefathers have accumulated against their English oppressors.

Even as regards the present war, the Archbishop's recent speeches and the onslaughts that have been made upon him by the English press will have a powerful effect upon the Irish mind in this country. They will do more to stimulate enlistments among our fellow citizens of that nationality than all the heavy money inducements that are now being offered.—M. J. Hendin.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE REBELLION.—The letter of a prominent southern gentleman to his wife, who is in a distant country, was recently found on board of a vessel that was captured by our cruisers. It is of recent date, and is written in all the sincerity and unreservedness of mutual confidence. The writer gives his views of the war he is aiding, as follows:

"This accursed attempt to set up an independent government must sooner or later fail, and fail ignominiously. I am in duty bound to share in the burdens, and to do what I may to alleviate the sufferings which the attempt has brought upon those among whom I was born, but I will take no office in it—the highest would be no inducement, nor will I share in the terrible responsibility. Nor will I share in the horrors which I witness daily, and which are upon my journey there and back. The deaths then occurring at Richmond were fully equal to one hundred and fifty a day. More than seventeen thousand sick and wounded are now in the Richmond hospitals. The recent seeming success of our arms will only serve to accelerate the downfall of our short lived confederacy.

LORD RUSSELL, ON THE BLOCKADE.—Her Majesty's foreign secretary, from the correspondence published between him and some British shipowners, takes a very sensible view of the contraband trade between the English port of Nassau and the rebel states. These blockade runners have been losing after heavily, and the increased vigilance of our gunboats in the neighborhood of Nassau, and hence the British government was invoked to do something which would keep the "Yankee" at a respectful distance; but Lord John Russell tells these gentlemen that he can say no regard to the invocation, that the American cruisers are perfectly justified in looking after contraband trade in that quarter, and that, if Her Majesty's subjects do not like it, they ought to be more heedful of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, inhibiting all such trade. The feelings of the "secesh," American and European, at Nassau, when they get this bit of news, may be easier imagined than described.

The Vallandigham Platform.

If our Vallandigham conservatives, says an exchange, had lived at the time of the first murder they would have put into a platform about as follows:

"Resolved, That we are equally opposed to the pretended piety and evident fanaticism of Abel and the authorized violence of the high toned and chivalrous Cain."

"Resolved, That the 'Ultras' who are clamoring for the hanging of Cain, which would only exasperate him, desire to destroy the domestic happiness and peace of the family, and have no other purpose in view."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of pinning both parties, and invite all conservative men to unite with us in frowning down the whole business."

"Resolved, That nobody has a right to provoke murder, and if Abel had exhibited less fanaticism, this one never would have occurred."

The most suitable currency for school-diers—shipplasters.

A gentleman observed an urchin who had a large slice of bread in his hand, and who was crying bitterly.

"My son," he exclaimed, "what are you crying about?"

"Mother won't—hoo, hoo oo-put any butter on my bread—hoo, hoo, oo."

"Oh, is that all," said the gentleman— "come dry up your tears, and be a man."

"It isn't so much the butter," retorted the urchin—"it's the disposition of the old woman."

A PROPOSED LAWYER'S COMPANY.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, alluding to the proposing raising of a company of lawyers in that city, says: "We like this idea very much. So large a portion of the adult males have gone to the wars, that the lawyers at home are in disproportion to the population. Then they would be such capital fellows to extract their supplies from the enemy—the defeated party always paying costs. They would also be on hand for making speeches, and could argue and fight alternately. And as no one but fighting men are to have office after the war is over, the lawyers who go into the service will be first in the line of civil promotion."

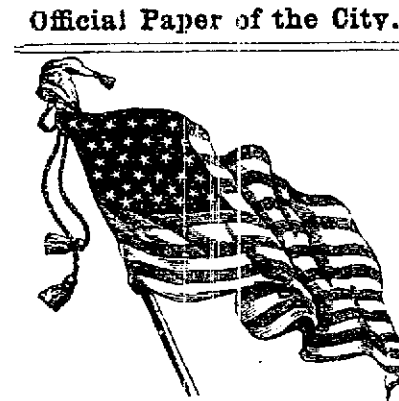
COL. DANIEL'S 1ST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY has been very active since it left this state. Their battles and skirmishes in Missouri and Arkansas number 67, in which they have been uniformly successful. They left the state with 1140, and now number 900 good effective men.

MILITARY.—A general recruiting commission has been issued to A. Z. Wemple, Rock county.

J. E. Hale of Beloit has a commission to recruit for the old regiments.

Calvert C. White, Waukesha, is post commander for 28th regiment.

Dr. J. M. Lewis is surgeon of 28th regiment.</



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where'er the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal electors of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, treason punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the republicans in electing delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

A. J. HOPKINS, W. M. GAINSWOLD.
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. OLDS.
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.

Dated August 6, 1862.

A New Call for Men.

The Adjutant General of this State gives notice of a call from the general government upon this state for FIVE THOUSAND AND NINE HUNDRED men to fill up the old regiments. We had previously understood the number to be 3000. This will add about thirty to the quota of this city above the number previously estimated.

shall there be a Draft in Janesville?

The quota required for this city is not yet full. According to a calculation made at the war meeting last night the number yet to be raised in this city was 59. Others figure the number much higher. To this is to be added the additional quota to fill the old regiments, of which we have notice from the adjutant general, to-day, which would make the number 89, or thereabouts. The enlistments, to-day, from this city number but nine, which would reduce this figure to 80. We are satisfied that this is considerably below the mark, and that our real quota yet to be raised in this city is over one hundred.

Considering the slow progress of enlistments, and that we have but three more days in which to work, there will certainly be a draft here unless some new means can be used. We enbait the question to the people, shall we have a draft or not? It might be prevented by a united and hearty effort, but without it we must submit to that which so much effort has been made to avoid.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in its account of the battle of Cedar Mountain, has the following allusion to the Third Wisconsin:

Third Wisconsin.—Lieut. Col. Crane and Captain O'Brien are killed. Major Scott is seriously wounded. Two officers are missing. This regiment went into action with 11 officers and 326 men.

It was in the hottest of the battle. Lieut. Col. Crane was shot three times. Either of the wounds would probably have been fatal. This does not read much like the Times' account of the conduct of the Wisconsin Third.

The soldier who writes us a letter from Suffolk, Va., and gives so decisive an opinion in favor of destroying the cause of the rebellion—slavery—is no "abolition fanatic," but a democrat who has got his eyes open by his experience with secessionism as it is. Remember that the restoration of the Union "as it was," would place all these rebels back in the rank of citizens, their crimes pardoned, and the arch leaders like Davis would be restored to their seats in congress. The soldier is right—there can be no indemnity for the past or security for the future without confiscation and emancipation.

Governor RANDALL COMING HOME.—New York papers state that the President has appointed R. M. Blatchford, of New York, to be minister resident at Rome, vice Alexander W. Randall, late governor of Wisconsin, who has been recalled at his own request, with a view to his entering the military service of the United States.

A BRAINLESS WAR.—Col. Wilcox, who has just returned from a Richmond prison, told the people in Washington that thus far this "had been a brainless war"; that it had been mere blind energy on the part of the people and plundering by contractors.

There is a patriot in Kenosha who thinks he would soldier his musket and go to the war—if he could go with a "nice horse and buggy."

Col. CORCORAN.—There was an immense demonstration in Washington on the return of Col. Corcoran. His old regiment, the 6th, was there, and when it came on the ground the enthusiasm was perfectly ungrounded; but when Corcoran himself appeared on the stage, the cheering and excitement were beyond all bounds. He is to go to New York with his regiment, where another great ovation awaits him.

The Oxford (Me.) Democrat copies the following description of a deed recorded in that county: "Thence northerly four rods, thence as crooked as you can go to the north line of the Phillips academy grant."

War Meeting.
There was a war meeting last evening at the court room.
The ward committees, to get subscriptions to the city \$40 bounty fund, reported.
A. A. Jackson reported separately for the first ward, \$603.
A pair of boots and three books.
S. C. Burnham, for second ward, 250
Mr. Fredendall, for third ward, 400
J. M. Hasellon, for fourth ward, 432
That J. B. Casaday offered to give \$25 if any one would take \$50 of his county scrip.
Whole amount, \$1,885
Almon Calkins reported in addition from the third ward, that Mr. Eaton, a poor man, had paid \$3 in money.
The following telegram from Gov. Salmon was read:
MADISON, Aug. 18, 1862.

To J. B. Doe:
U. S. Regulars cannot be credited to the counties.

E. SALOMON.
A. A. Jackson, made report of what he had found in the Adjutant General's office in Madison on Saturday, as to the number of men the city and town of Janesville had furnished. He stated that the town and city would be taken together in furnishing men, as there had been no distinction made between them. He reported as follows:

2d regiment,	54
5th "	56
7th "	3
8th "	Capt. Britton's Co., 45
13th "	115
17th "	19
Total,	290

He had estimated the quota for the town and city as follows:

City,	423
Town,	48
Total,	471

Furnished in old regiments, 290

Enlisted under last call, 53

Enlisted in other regiments, 69

Enlisted in other regiments, 59

He stated that the number furnished by each town had not been compiled for the following regiments—1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th infantry, 1st, 2d and 3d cavalry, and the batteries.

Messrs. James Sutherland and J. M. Sutherland of the ward committees, thought that the town and city would have to furnish at least 75 men, and that we ought to make our calculations accordingly.

A German (the secretary did not get his name) came forward and said he would give \$5 from his hard earnings to any person who would volunteer in any of the old regiments.

Dr. Malony made a clear and eloquent speech.

A vote of thanks was voted to him for the same.

The Doctor stated to the meeting that he should volunteer as a physician.

J. M. Hasellon sold the boots and books contributed from the 1st ward. The boots sold first time to H. S. Conger for \$10. Mr. Conger then gave them to the war fund, and they were resold to him for \$5. They were again returned for sale, and Wm. B. Strong gave for them, \$5, and offered them to the first man who would enlist in Harlow's battery.

The books sold for \$2.75.

On motion of Wm. B. Strong, it was voted that a treasurer be appointed to collect \$40 bounty funds and pay them out. Mr. Strong was appointed.

Mr. Conger suggested that there should be some expression of the people as to those men who, possessing property, refused to take county scrip or subscribe for the city bounty.

To carry out such suggestion, J. M. May introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ward committees report at the next meeting the names of those citizens of this city who are assessed \$1,000 or over, and yet refuse to subscribe to the war bounty fund.

Adopted.

Meeting adjourned till to-night.

O. J. DEARBORN, Pres.

AMOS P. PRICEARD, Secy.

A Soldier's Opinion.

CAMP ARTHUR, Suffolk, Aug. 10.

Our government is about to do something, I trust, to quell this rebellion. With pro-slavery views they could not nor would not do anything to remove the cause of this war. The administration, as well as some of the leading and representative men of the several states, have been so besotted with the constitutional right of property in man that it has become problematical in the minds of many good military men whether we can succeed in restoring the Union. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Too long has the government been administering opiates to the people for the purpose of lulling their apprehensions whenever we have met with defeat. Just now, however, they seem to recognize the dreadful fact that war is abroad in the land. Wherefore, because many have been so delightfully circumstanced heretofore, sitting beneath the shade of their own vine and fig tree, it was a very easy matter for them to prate about radicalism, to "curse the war and damn a nigger," while thousands of the youth of our land were fighting and tolling in trenches and swamps, with the torrid rays of a Virginia sun pouring down on their fatigued and worn-out organizations. The hand of retributive justice will yet fall heavily upon the heads of such men. Their course has been suicidal, and was lacking all those essential qualities which should characterize a people in an exigency like the present. Liberty, equity and justice have been forgotten, until now, after having filled their coffers, and finding themselves called upon to shoulder the musket, they awake, they start, and are frequently heard saying, "well, I guess it will be a good plan to hire the niggers to dig the trenches and do the drudgery, but if the government allows them to fight I will not enlist; it is unconstitutional; they are not citizens; give us

the constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Just as though any nation ever did or ever could reconstruct on its original basis after passing through such a revolution as this. Nature gives such trash the lie. If we go out here on any of these plantations and ask the slaves where their masters are, they will almost invariably say, "O, massa he's gone to de war." "Where is the overseer of this plantation?" "He's a colored man, and lives out dar in massa's house." "Who sowed all this grain, and planted this cotton and tobacco, and these large fields of corn, too?" "O, we's done it—we's done a right smart of work since massa leave." And yet we are told we must not touch it under penalty of being sent to the Rip Raps. If asked if they are willing to fight, they will say "yes, if dey give us a right smart chance den I reckon we's get our free papers, and our children." Many of them are intelligent, and can read and write, and are quite well posted upon everything except politics. In fact, they are a tough, hardy race of people, capable of discipline, and of fighting as desperate battles as the Moors or Algerines, unless, indeed, every precedent in the past proves a failure in our cause. N. Y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 18.

Owing to the presence of a large body of rebels in Jackson county, Mo., and that neighborhood, and a threatened attack on Kansas City, the provost marshal of this city, under orders from headquarters of the department of Kansas, has ordered citizens en masse to enroll and arm themselves for military duty. Any one failing to do so will be arrested. Business is mostly suspended, and it is thought there will be a general compliance with the order.

The federal troops lately composing the Indian expedition, with the exception of three Indian regiments are supposed to be at Fort Scott, or marching northward.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.

Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerrillas, who exhibit great activity. Names of places and numbers of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. There is considerable excitement in this city from these rumors.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.

Eighty guerrillas from Meade county, on their way to join Morgan, were attacked Saturday near Mammoth Cave by 34 horse guards. The rebels were killed, and the guerrillas are here.

Gen. Nelson is here.

The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.

We learn by a courier that a force of rebel cavalry, perhaps 3000, made their appearance to-day at Richmond, twenty miles from here. They are supposed to be the advance of a large force at Jordan and Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.

Reliable and trustworthy intelligence has reached here, showing that the long threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the state at several points. Somerset is captured and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green.

Kirby Smith, with 15,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation; and advance forces of his command have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello. The former point threatens our communication seriously. Gen. Morgan has retired part of his force to Barbourville, to hold the place, and asks for reinforcements. Morgan is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and has driven off the hands at work on a tunnel, and broken the hand cars. Fortest and Stearnes are expected to join him.

It is feared they will cut off Gen. Morgan's train for Cumberland Gap, and gain his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott county, Tenn. Two hundred rebel cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advance guard of the enemy. The crisis is truly alarming and Gov. Morton is putting forth all his energies to meet it.

Two regiments have been sent to-day, and at least ten are expected to leave to-morrow. They will appear prepared in all but discipline, for any conflict.

Gen. T. A. Morris, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment; Gen. Law Wallace will command another. Others will be under the command of Generals Dupont, Reynolds and Love, and Lieut. Col. King, of the 19th regulars.

LATER.

Gen. Kirby Smith has taken London in the rear of Gen. Morgan, and will doubtless attack him in front and rear. Gen. Buell is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious situation. Communication is cut off between Kentucky and Nashville. Bridges on the Edgfield road were burned last night.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MADISON, Aug. 19.

An order is issued, to-day, that the Governor is advised by the War Department that five thousand nine hundred men are wanted to fill the old regiments, and that if they are not full by the first of September, a special draft will be levied for that purpose in counties which have not filled their quota under former calls.

A. GAYLORD, A. G.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

There was recently a village named Donaldsonville, formerly the capital of Louisiana, on the Mississippi, 82 miles above New Orleans. Having become infested with rebel guerrillas, who made a business of firing upon Union boats, even on transports filled with sick and wounded, the captain of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, on the 19th inst., sent word to have the women and children removed, and the village of Donaldsonville was obliterated by fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

The demonstration, to-night, in honor of the returned prisoners, was very enthusiastic. Hon. Alfred Ely first spoke, followed by Col. Corcoran and Wilcox. The latter said he believed the rebellion is greater now than six months ago, and gave his views to show that so far from the resources of the enemy being less, they are greater than they were when everything was lying around loose, but the rebels have organized and systematized their plans. We must rise and put down this rebellion or it will put us down. He was followed by Lt. Col. Bowman and others.

Additional foreign news has been received by the Europe. It is stated that Siliadi had an interview with Emperor Napoleon, upon whom he urged the recognition

of the southern confederacy. Napoleon is said to have admitted the cogency of the arguments held forth by Siliadi in favor of such a course, but said that the greatest barrier to the south had been the objections of England. Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Sheffield, again advocated no interference in American affairs.

Mr. Boeck, made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view from that of Lord Palmerston, and urged the claims of the confederates to be such as entitled them to recognition by England.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had demanded the recognition of the southern confederacy. It is said that England refused the demand, but France had not yet replied.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

The Tribune's letter says that Harrison's Landing was evacuated without a struggle, without a blow, without even the loss of a single man. The immense army of the Potomac, officers, men and baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

On Monday last McCall's division received orders to reinforce the Potomac, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. At nine o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf and embarked quickly on steamers and left the landing sometime during the night for Aquia Creek as supposed. At Fort Monroe an order was next issued that no more vessels loaded with supplies should proceed farther than Fort Monroe. On Wednesday ten day's rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. On Thursday the army commenced evacuating. All the baggage guns, war stores, and other stores, were simply embarked, on Thursday and yesterday, on board barges and schooners. Porter's corps left the van of the overland portion of the army on Thursday night. Friday morning every tent was struck, and then for the first time it was generally known that the whole army was about evacuating Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boats and steamers by the contractors.

All the baggage stores, tents, horses, ammunition and contrabands, are now far away from Harrison's Landing leaving it deserted and desolate. All agree that the whole affair was admirably executed.

<

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
 Morell E. Finch, plaintiff, against Carlos E. Morell, defendant.
 The following persons were present at the trial: Carlos E. Morell,
 Horace H. Singer, Margaret Talcott, Milwaukee and
 Milwaukee Railroad Company, Milwaukee and Prati-
 George H. H. Bailey, Judge, Alex. A. Hall, James
 Cullum, W. H. Bailey, Ralph Comer, A. W. Whitcomb
 and J. H. Cullum, Jurors.
 The judge rendered a judgment in favor of the cir-
 cuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above
 action on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1892, will be ad-
 vanced to the next term of the circuit court, to be
 held at the highest bidder, at the circuit court room
 in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and at a
 time to be named by the clerk of the circuit court.

THE SUN DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1892.
 At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the
 having described real estate, being and being, and

[illegible]

one link and a half link thence north 8 and one-half links west to the center of the highway known as the
road, thence thence south 60 links along the center of
said highway to the chain post 50 links south 10
degrees east to the place of beginning; also that certain other piece of land in the city and county afore-
said, known as the "Barnyard," bounded by the corner of E. Peas-
er & Sutherland addition to Janesville, as per record
in said thereof or so much and such part thereof as
may be required for the purpose of the plan plat-
ted in said judgment.—Dated June 27th, 1892.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff

CORNER & HAWES, Attorneys at Law, River Street

Notice to Creditors.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY,

In the matter of the estate of John P. Hoyt, deceased.

To all whom it may concern: Letters of administration having been issued this day to Frederick B. Smith and Charles C. Smith, administrators of the estate of John P. Hoyt, deceased, they hereby give notice that they will receive claims against the estate of said deceased, and allow or pay the same, as the case may require, until the first day of January next, after which time no claim shall be received or paid.

now, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold his office in the City of Janesville in said county, on the 1st day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on the 2nd day of January, next, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., to receive, examine and adjudge all claims and demands of persons entitled to the same.

AMOS P. FINCHARD, County Judge.

July 21st, 1862. 322846

CHIHOUT COUNTY, HOOK COUNTY.

Whereas, the State of Wisconsin, by and through its
Gabriel Coleman against Henry A. Lewis and Susan-
nah Lewis.

The State of Wisconsin, to Henry A. Lewis and Susan-
nah Lewis the above named defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which was filed in the
office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Hook County,
at the City of Janesville, on the 19th day of May, A. D.
of July, 1862, a copy of which is herewith served on you,
and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint,
with a true and correct copy of the affidavits in support
thereof, on the undersigned, within the time and on the
ninth day after the service of this summons on you.

exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer those questions, you shall be liable to pay the costs of this action. I will apply to the court for an order compelling you to answer those questions, and the costs demanded in the complaint. Dated July 22d 1862.

BENNETT, CASBARI & OTHER,
Plaintiffs Attorneys, Jaccaville, W. Va.

AN ORDINANCE:

Enacted an Ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Situation at Large of Cattle, Horses, Mules and Sheep."

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Jaccaville:

That the penalty fixed by section three of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Situation at Large of Cattle, Horses, Mules and Sheep," be hereby amended so as to make said penalty one dollar each for every head of cattle, sheep, and fifty cents for cows and goats found at large.

Passed this 17th day of July, A. D. 1862.

Attest, ANDREW HOSS, Jr., City Clerk. Jy22d Wv

State of Wisconsin,
CHICAGO COUNTY, ROCK COUNTY,
William A. Croft against Monroe Atkinson and James
S. Atkinson.
In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered by the above cited court,
on the 7th day of June, 1902, in favor of the
above named plaintiff and against the defendants,
above named, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public
sale, to the highest bidder, the premises of the de-
fendants, hereon, on Main street in the city of Janesville,
in said county, on

THURSDAY, 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1902,
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:
all that tract, parcel or lot of land situate in the city
of Janesville, in said county, of the second
known and distinguished as lot number one hundred
and twenty-seven (27) in Block, Harry A. Stone's ad-
dition, in said county, and the same shall be sold
to the recorder, not in cash, unless the amount of

aid judgment and costs shall be paid before the time of sale.

B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
HUNTER, CARPENT & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CHICAGO COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
William C Root vs. James H. Root and others.

BY virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure in this action, made on the 12th day of June, 1862, I shall expose for sale, on the law directs, on the sidewalk in front of the County Clerk's Office of Wisconsin, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 26th DAY OF JULY, 1862.

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: all that certain lot or lots of land, situated in the town of Bradford, Rock county and state of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to wit: it beareth record in the County Clerk's Office of said county, in the first of section six, town two north, of range number fourteen east, commencing in the center of the Janesville

lot owned by John Cumming, thence east in the centre of road five rods, thence north at right angles with said road thirty two rods, thence west five rods to a stake being the corner of said John Cumming's lot, thence south in the east line of said John Cumming's lot to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land—
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Esqr
DONOR & HAWES, Attys for the P. R. R. Co.
Rock County, Wis.
JULY 27th

CHILICOTTE COOK, ROCK COUNTY.
Berri Cook vs Edwin G. Frink.
BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court of Rock County, Wisconsin, directed, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on
THE 18th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862,
at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described premises, to-wit: One lot of land, containing one acre, more or less, situated on the west side of the street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, the

[illegible]

mening in the south line of said premises, opposite the south line of the lot of said premises, and a running parallel with said stone to the center of the Big Foot and Madison turn, - dated June 20th, 1862.

ISA C. JENKS, Plt's Atty. J. C. PUTNAM, Def's Atty.

Sherriff's Foreclosure Sale.

RICHARD P. COURT for the COUNTY OF BROOK.

CIRCUIT P. Holselm, plaintiff, against William B. Hockwell, Lorenz V. Rockwell, Samuel H. Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, John H. Johnson, John H. Johnson, Joseph Klump, Horace Urnaly, Harriet L. Urnaly, Matthias V. Paico, Trustees of Harriet College, Richard Palmer, Mary Palmer wife of Richard Palmer, John H. Manly, Elzear Dot, George A. Galden, Jacob H. Newberger, Solomon Newberger, Martin Johnson, Peter Johnson, John H. Hall, Oliver Randolph and Albert Peters, Defendants.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Brook, made in the above

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following real estate lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: lots (8), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block (1), in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block one (1); all of blocks three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), all being in Rockwells addition to the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26), township thirty-four (34) north, range twenty-two (22) east, city of Heloit, Wisconsin.

Terms cash.—Dated at Janesville, Wis., this 28th day of June, A. D. 1908.

BROOKS & COLLIER,
Attorneys.
of Sheriff of Rock County,

[illegible]

Clock-
work
well at
door
to
the
in the
and
down
of
as plain
to
my.
Con-
fore

county of Rock and state of Wisconsin; and known described as the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast section, number 4, township three (28), in townships number two (2) north of lumber eleven (11) east, containing two hundred forty acres of land, more or less, subject to the expenses of such sale.—Dated at Berlin's office, 20th, A. D. 1862.

Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin.
Bredelsgate & Pease, Attys.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
Horace W Barnes, agt C B Woodruff, Jane A
ruff and David Stevenson.

By virtue of a judgement of said court, foreclosed by the circuit court of the county of Rock, made the 1st day of February, 1862, in favor of the named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bid, on

THE 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the walk in front of the Central Hotel, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, all the real estate owned by the said plaintiff, and lying in and adjacent to the following pieces or parcels of land, to-wit: being in the city of Janesville, and in the county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

Beginning E. side of

56 Hanks west of the southeast corner of section 36, township 3 north, range 10 east, 9th and 10th degrees west of the center of the highway known as Milwaukee road, thence northeasterly along said highway to the intersection of said highway and the 10 degree east to the place of beginning; and certain other piece of land in the city and county of said Hanks and 50 Hanks, thence easterly to the corner of said addition to Jansville, as per plat thereof, or so much and so many feet of said plat thereof, or so much and so many feet of said plat in said judgment.—Dated June 23rd, 1892.

S. J. M. PUNZ, Clerk.

CONGER & HAWES, Attorneys, Jylid Rock Co.

Notice to Creditors.
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of JOHN C. HORT, deceased.

TO all whom it may concern: Letters of administration on the estate of the above named deceased, were granted to Fred R. Eldred, and six months having been allowed to said

YOU are hereby summoned and required to
appear in the Circuit Court of Rock County,
Wisconsin, on the 17th day of July, 1902,
at 10 o'clock P. M., to receive and examine and
advice and demand of the plaintiff in the
above entitled cause.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 15th
day of July, 1902.

JOSEPH P. PITCHARD, County
Clerk.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Plaintiff.

GABRIEL COUGHTON, Defendant.

commenced in
 Jy22dtw
AN ORDINANCE,
 Entitled an Ordinance to amend an ordinance.
 "An Ordinance to Prevent the Running at
 the Races of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and Swine,
 Be it enacted by the Mayor and Common Council
 of the City of Jacksonville:
 That the penalty fixed by section three of
 an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to restrain the
 running of races of horses, cattle, dogs, and swine,"
 by amended so as to make said penalty one dollar
 (or horses, mules and sheep, and fifty cents for
 swine).
 Passed this 17th day of July, A. D. 1882.
 Attest, ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk. Jy22dtw
State of Wisconsin.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 William A Croft against MORRIS ATKINSON
 S. ATKINSON.
 A. N. Horence and by virtue of the Judgement
 of the Court do hereby certify that there is

[illegible]

THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, 1862,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the
described in said Judgment as follows, to wit:
certain piece of land situate in the town of
in the town of Bradford, Rock county and same
containing known and described as follows, to
situate in the township of Northfield, County of
of section six, town two north, of range
fourteen east, commencing in the center of
the road, thence running the northern side
lot or sed by John Cummings, thence east in
of said road five rods running north at right
angle to the road, thence following the southern
stake being the northeast corner of said John
Cummings lot, thence south in the beginning,
one acre of land—Dated June 21st, 1862.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Clerk.
CORNER & HAWES,
Attys for PLS. Jedek

DINCOUT COURT, ROCK COUNTY,
Berri Cook vs Edwin G Print.
Virtue of an execution issued out of a

[illegible][illegible]

THURSDAY, THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER.
A. D. 1862.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the usual court being held in the county of Rock and the state of Wisconsin, and known as the Court of the said county, to wit: Josiah (3), six (3), and seven (7), nine (3), ten (1), eleven (1), and twelve (2), thirteen (2), fourteen (2), fifteen (2), sixteen (2), seventeen (2), eight (8), nine (9), and eleven (1) in block one (1); all of blocks one (1), four (4), five (5), and six (6), all being in Block addition to the village [new city] of Beloit, each the recorded plot of the same; also the northern part of the section of the township of Beloit, town one (1), in range twelve (12) east, all Beloit city of Beloit, Wisconsin. Terms east, all Beloit city office this 14th day of September, 1862.

R. J. AL PURNAM,
Sherrif of said county.
STRONG & FULTON,
Attys.